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Definitions—Penalty. (Reg. Public Health Council Apr. 7, 1914.)**CHAPTER 1—Definitions and general provisions.**

REGULATION 1. Definitions.—Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, the following words and terms used in this code are defined for the purposes thereof as follows:

(1) The term "communicable disease" means such communicable disease as may be designated in regulation 1 of chapter 2 of this code.

(2) The term "municipality" means and includes a city, town, or village.

(3) The term "board of health" or "local board of health" means and includes the local board, department, or commissioner of health, or other body or official, of a municipality, by whatever title the same may be known, having the usual powers and duties of the board of health of a municipality.

(4) The term "health officer" or "local health officer" means and includes the health officer, or other officer of a municipality by whatever title he may be known, having the usual powers and duties of the health officer of a municipality.

REG. 2. Violations declared to be misdemeanors.—Any violation of any provision of this code is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than \$200 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

REG. 3. When to take effect.—Every regulation in this chapter, unless otherwise specifically stated, shall take effect on the 1st day of May, 1914.

Communicable Diseases—Morbidity Reports—Quarantine—Disinfection—Placarding—School Attendance—Common Carriers. (Reg. Public Health Council Apr. 7, 1914.)**CHAPTER 2—Communicable diseases.**

REGULATION 1. Communicable diseases designated.—For the purposes of this code the term communicable disease shall be held to include the following diseases, which are hereby declared to be communicable through the conveyance of infective organisms:

Anthrax.	Paratyphoid fever.
Chickenpox.	Plague.
Cholera, Asiatic.	Poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis).
Diphtheria (membranous croup).	Puerperal septicemia.
Dysentery, amebic and bacillary.	Rabies.
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.	Scarlet fever
Epidemic or streptococcus (septic) sore throat.	Smallpox.
German measles.	Trachoma.
Glanders.	Tuberculosis.
Measles.	Typhoid fever.
Mumps.	Typhus fever.
Ophthalmia neonatorum.	Whooping cough.

REGULATION 2. Reporting cases of communicable disease by physicians.—It shall be the duty of every physician to report to the local health officer, within whose jurisdiction such patient is, the full name, age, and address of every person affected with a communicable disease, together with the name of the disease, within 24 hours from the time when the case is first seen by him. Such report shall be by telephone or telegram, when practicable, and shall also be made in writing.

REGULATION 3. Reporting cases of communicable disease in institutions.—It shall be the duty of the superintendent or person in charge of every hospital, other institution, or dispensary, to report to the local health officer, within whose jurisdiction any such hospital, other institution, or dispensary is located, the full name, age, and address

of every person under his charge affected with a communicable disease, together with the name of the disease, within 24 hours from the time when the case first develops or is first admitted to such hospital, other institution, or dispensary. Such report shall be by telephone or telegram, when practicable, and shall also be made in writing.

REGULATION 4. *Reporting cases of disease presumably communicable in schools.*—When no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of every teacher to report forthwith to the principal or person in charge of the school all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any child in such school who appears to be affected with a disease presumably communicable. It shall be the duty of the principal or person in charge of every school to report forthwith to the local health officer all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any child attending such school who appears to be affected with any disease presumably communicable, together with the name, age, and address of such child. Such child shall be at once sent home or isolated.

REGULATION 5. *Reporting cases of disease presumably communicable in hotels, boarding and lodging houses.*—When no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of the proprietor or keeper of any hotel, boarding house, or lodging house, to report forthwith to the local health officer all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any person in any hotel or house under his charge who appears to be affected with any disease presumably communicable, together with the name of such person.

REGULATION 6. *Reporting cases of disease presumably communicable by nurses and persons in charge of camps.*—It shall be the duty of every visiting nurse and public-health nurse and of the person in charge of any labor or other camp, having knowledge of any person affected with any disease presumably communicable, who, by reason of the danger to others, seems to require the attention of the public-health authorities, to report at once to the local health officer, within whose jurisdiction such case occurs, all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of such affected person.

REGULATION 7. *Reporting cases of disease presumably communicable on vessels.*—It shall be the duty of the master or person in charge of any vessel lying within the jurisdiction of the State to report or cause to be reported immediately in writing to the local health officer at such ports or landings as the State commissioner of health may designate all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any person in or on such vessel affected with any disease presumably communicable, together with the name of such affected person. This regulation shall not apply to any vessel within the jurisdiction of the health officer of the port of New York.

REGULATION 8. *Reporting cases of communicable disease on dairy farms by physicians.*—When a case of Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, amebic or bacillary dysentery, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhoid fever exists on any farm or dairy producing milk, cream, butter, or other dairy products for sale, it shall be the duty of the physician in attendance to report immediately to the local health officer the existence on such farm or dairy of such case.

It shall be the duty of the health officer to report immediately to the State commissioner of health, by telephone or telegram, the existence on such farm or dairy of such case, together with all facts as to the isolation of such case, and giving the names of the localities to which such dairy products are delivered.

REGULATION 9. *Reporting cases of disease presumably communicable on dairy farms by owner or person in charge.*—When no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any farm or dairy producing milk, cream, butter, cheese, or other food products likely to be consumed raw, to report forthwith to the local health officer the name and address and all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any person, who is affected with any disease presumably communicable, and who is employed or resides on or in such farm or dairy, or comes in contact in any way therewith or with its products.

REGULATION 10. *Diphtheria; material for cultures to be submitted.*—In every case of illness which there is reason to suspect is diphtheria, it shall be the duty of the attending physician or, if the local health authorities so require, of the health officer promptly to take material for cultures from the throat of the suspected person and submit the same for examination to a State, county, or municipal bacteriological laboratory, or to a laboratory approved by the State commissioner of health.

REGULATION 11. *Isolation of persons affected with communicable diseases.*—It shall be the duty of every physician, immediately upon discovering a case of communicable disease, to secure such isolation of the patient, or to take such other action, as is required by the special rules and regulations which from time to time may be issued by the local health authorities or by the State department of health.

REGULATION 12. *Adults not to be quarantined in certain cases.*—When a person affected with a communicable disease is properly isolated on the premises, except in cases of smallpox, adult members of the family or household, who do not come in contact with the patient or with his secretions or excretions, unless forbidden by the health officer, may continue their usual vocations, provided such vocations do not bring them in close contact with children.

REGULATION 13. *Removal of cases of communicable disease.*—After isolation by the local health officer no person, without permission from him, shall carry, remove, or cause or permit to be carried or removed from any room, building, or vessel, any person affected with diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhus fever.

Without permission from the local health officer no person shall carry, remove, or cause or permit to be carried or removed from any hotel, boarding house, lodging house, or other dwelling, any person affected with chicken pox, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, mumps, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, or whooping cough.

Without permission from the local health officer no master of any vessel or other person shall remove or aid in removing, or permit the removal, from any such vessel to the shore of any person affected with any communicable disease.

This regulation shall not apply to any vessel within the jurisdiction of the health officer of the port of New York.

REGULATION 14. *Removal of articles contaminated with infective material.*—Without permission from the local health officer no person shall carry, remove, or cause or permit to be carried or removed from any room, building, or vessel, any article which has been subject to contamination with infective material through contact with any person or with the secretions of any person affected with Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, or typhus fever, until such article has been disinfected according to the special rules and regulations of the State department of health.

Without permission of the local health officer no master of any vessel or other person shall remove or aid in removing or permit the removal from any such vessel to the shore of any article which has been subject to contamination with infective material through contact with any person or with the secretions of any person affected with Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, or typhus fever.

This regulation shall not apply to any vessel within the jurisdiction of the health officer of the port of New York.

REGULATION 15. *Right of entrance and inspection.*—No person shall interfere with or obstruct the entrance to any house, building, or vessel by any inspector or officer of the State or local health authorities, in the discharge of his official duties, nor shall any person interfere with or obstruct the inspection or examination of any occupant of any such house, building, or vessel by any inspector or officer of the State or local health authorities, in the discharge of his official duties.

REGULATION 16. *Instructions as to disinfection of excreta in Asiatic cholera, dysentery, paratyphoid fever, and typhoid fever.*—It shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on any case suspected by him to be Asiatic cholera, dysentery, paratyphoid

fever, or typhoid fever, to give detailed instructions to the nurse or other person in attendance in regard to the disinfection and disposal of the excreta. Such instructions shall be given on the first visit, and shall conform to the special rules and regulations of the State department of health. It shall be the duty of the nurse or person in attendance to carry out the disinfection in detail until its discontinuance is permitted by the local health officer.

REGULATION 17. *Instructions as to disinfection of discharges in diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, and whooping cough.*—It shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on any case suspected by him to be diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, or whooping cough, to give detailed instructions to the nurse or other person in attendance in regard to the disinfection and disposal of the discharges from the nose, mouth and ears of the patient. Such instructions shall be given on the first visit and shall conform to the special rules and regulations of the State department of health. It shall be the duty of the nurse or person in attendance to carry out the disinfection in detail until its discontinuance is permitted by the local health officer.

REGULATION 18. *Precautions to be observed by physicians and attendants.*—The physician or nurse or other necessary attendant upon a case of diphtheria, measles, or scarlet fever, after attendance upon the case, shall take precautions and practice measures of cleansing or disinfecting of his person or garments to prevent the conveyance to others of infective material from the patient.

REGULATION 19. *Distribution of circulars.*—It shall be the duty of every health officer, as soon as a case of diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or whooping cough is reported to him, or as soon thereafter as possible, to give every family or individual living in the house or building, in which such case is the circulars of information and copies of any rules and regulations, printed in a language understood by such individual, concerning such diseases which may be issued by the State department of health or the local health authorities. The health officer shall also notify every family or individual living in the house of the existence of such disease.

REGULATION 20. *Posting placards.*—When a case of diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhus fever exists in any house, or apartment, or room, it shall be the duty of the health officer to post such house, or apartment, or room or rooms in which such case is isolated, near the entrance thereof, a placard stating the existence therein of a communicable disease.

REGULATION 21. *Interference with placards.*—No person shall interfere with or obstruct the posting of any placard by any health authority in or on any place or premises, nor shall any person conceal, mutilate, or tear down any such placard, except by permission of the health authority.

In the event of such placard being concealed, mutilated, or torn down, it shall be the duty of the occupant of the premises concerned immediately to notify the local health officer.

REGULATION 22. *Preventing the spread of communicable diseases in institutions.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent or person in charge of any hospital or other institution or dispensary in which there is a person affected with any communicable disease to take such steps as will, so far as practicable, prevent the spread of infective material.

REGULATION 23. *Isolation wards required for institutions for children.*—Every institution for children, in which 20 or more children sleep, shall be provided with at least

one isolation ward, or room or apartment or tent, so related to the rest of the building as to make proper isolation therein practicable.

REGULATION 24. *Exposure of persons affected with communicable disease.*—No person shall permit any child, minor, or other person under his charge, affected with diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, or whooping cough, to associate with others than his attendants.

No person affected with any of said diseases shall expose himself in such manner as to cause or contribute to, promote, or render liable their spread.

REGULATION 25. *Needless exposure to communicable disease forbidden.*—No person shall expose or permit the visiting, association, or contact of any child, minor, or other person under his charge, with any person affected with diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, or whooping cough, or with discharges of any kind from the person of a patient affected with any of said diseases.

No person shall needlessly expose himself, or visit or associate or come in personal contact with, a case of any of said diseases, or the discharges therefrom, or in any manner cause or contribute to, promote, or render liable, the spread thereof.

REGULATION 26. *Exclusion from school of cases of disease presumably communicable.*—It shall be the duty of the principal or other person in charge of any public, private, or Sunday school to exclude therefrom any child or other person affected with a disease presumably communicable until such child or other person shall have presented a certificate issued by the health officer, or by the attending physician and countersigned by the health officer, stating that such child or other person is not liable to convey infective material.

REGULATION 27. *Exclusion from schools and gatherings of cases of certain communicable diseases.*—No person affected with chicken pox, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, German measles, measles, mumps, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, trachoma, or whooping cough shall attend or be permitted to attend any public, private, or Sunday school, or any public or private gathering. Such exclusion shall be for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the local health authorities, not inconsistent with the provisions of this code or the special rules and regulations of the State department of health.

REGULATION 28. *Exclusion from schools and gatherings of children of households where certain communicable diseases exist.*—Every child who is an inmate of a household in which there is, or has been within 15 days, a case of chicken pox, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, German measles, measles, mumps, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, or whooping cough shall be excluded from every public, private, or Sunday school and from every public or private gathering of children for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the local health authorities, not inconsistent with the provisions of this code or the special rules and regulations of the State department of health.

REGULATION 29. *Precautions to be observed in chicken pox, German measles, mumps, and whooping cough.*—No person affected with chicken pox, German measles, mumps, or whooping cough shall be permitted to come in contact with or to visit any child who has not had such disease or any child in attendance at school.

REGULATION 30. *Isolation or removal in smallpox.*—It shall be the duty of every health officer, whenever a case of smallpox occurs in his jurisdiction, if a suitable hospital is available, to remove or cause to be removed such case promptly thereto. Every inmate of the household where such case occurs, and every person who has had contact with such case, or with his secretions or excretions, shall be either vaccinated within three days of his first exposure to the disease or placed under quarantine, and, when vaccinated, the name and address of such inmate or other person shall be taken and such inmate or other person shall be kept under daily observation. Such observation shall continue until successful vaccination results, or for at least

20 days. If such inmate or other person refuses to be vaccinated, he shall be quarantined until discharged by the local health officer.

If there is no hospital available, the patient shall be isolated and every inmate of the household shall be vaccinated or strictly quarantined until discharged by the local health officer.

Whenever a case of smallpox occurs in his jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of the local health officer to use all diligence in securing the names and addresses of all persons who have had contact with such case, and in causing such persons to be either vaccinated or placed under quarantine.

REGULATION 31. *Provision for free vaccination.*—It shall be the duty of the board of health of every municipality to provide, at public expense, free vaccination for all persons in need of the same.

REGULATION 32. *Removal to hospital or isolation and restriction of visiting in certain cases.*—It shall be the duty of the health officer to remove, or cause to be removed, every case of diphtheria, measles, or scarlet fever promptly to a suitable hospital, or to see that such case is properly isolated. Such isolation shall be maintained until its discontinuance is permitted by the health officer.

No person, except the physician and the nurse or other person in attendance, shall be permitted to come in contact with or to visit a case of diphtheria, measles, or scarlet fever, except by permission of the health officer.

REGULATION 33. *Removal to hospital from lodging houses, hotels, or boarding houses, or isolation, and provision for persons who can not be removed.*—It shall be the duty of the health officer, whenever a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or typhus fever occurs in a lodging house, hotel, or boarding house within his jurisdiction, if a suitable hospital is available, to remove or cause to be removed such case promptly thereto, unless, in the judgment of such officer, the case can be safely isolated on the premises.

If there be no proper hospital available, or if, for any sufficient reason, such case can not be removed, it shall be the duty of the municipal authorities to make provision, when necessary, for the medical and nursing care of such case in such lodging house, hotel, or boarding house, and the local health officer may, in his judgment such action seems necessary, remove or cause to be removed the other inmates therefrom.

REGULATION 34. *Quarantine in certain emergencies.*—When any case of diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhus fever is not or can not be properly isolated on the premises and can not be removed to a suitable hospital, it shall be the duty of the local health officer to forbid any member of the household from leaving the premises, except under such conditions as he may specify and except as provided by regulation 12 of this chapter.

REGULATION 35. *Maximum period of incubation.*—For the purpose of this code, the maximum period of incubation (that is, between the date of the exposure to disease and the date of its development), of the following communicable diseases is hereby declared to be as follows:

	Days.
Chicken pox.....	21
Measles.....	14
Mumps.....	21
Scarlet fever.....	7
Smallpox.....	20
Whooping cough.....	14

REGULATION 36. *Minimum period of isolation.*—The minimum period of isolation, within the meaning of this code, shall be as follows:

Chicken pox, until 12 days after the appearance of the eruption and until the crusts have fallen and the scars are completely healed.

Diphtheria (membranous croup), until two successive negative cultures have been obtained from the nose and throat at intervals of 24 hours.

Measles, until 10 days after the appearance of the rash and until all discharges from the nose, ears, and throat have disappeared and until the cough has ceased.

Mumps, until two weeks after the appearance of the disease and one week after the disappearance of the swelling.

Scarlet fever, until 30 days after the development of the disease and until all discharges from the nose, ears, and throat, or suppurating glands, have ceased.

Smallpox, until 14 days after the development of the disease and until scabs have all separated and the scars completely healed.

Whooping cough, until eight weeks after the development of the disease or until one week after the last characteristic cough.

REGULATION 37. *Sale of foods forbidden in certain cases.*—When a case of diphtheria, epidemic or septic sore throat, amebic or bacillary dysentery, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhoid fever exists on any farm or dairy producing milk, cream, butter, cheese, or other foods likely to be consumed raw, no such foods shall be sold or delivered from such farm or dairy, except under the following conditions:

- (a) That such foods are not brought into the house where such case exists;
- (b) That all persons coming in contact with such foods eat, sleep, and work wholly outside such house;
- (c) That such persons do not come in contact in any way with such house or its inmates or contents;
- (d) That said inmates are properly isolated and separated from all other parts of said farm or dairy, and efficiently cared for; and
- (e) That a permit be issued by the health officer.

REGULATION 38. *Destruction of foods in certain cases.*—When a case of diphtheria, epidemic or septic sore throat, amebic or bacillary dysentery, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhoid fever exists on any farm or dairy producing milk, cream, butter, cheese, or other foods likely to be consumed raw, the State commissioner of health or the local health officer may destroy or order the destruction of any such foods which in his opinion may have been so contaminated as to be a source of danger, and the local authorities may compensate the owner for foods so destroyed.

REGULATION 39. *Handling of food forbidden in certain cases.*—No person affected with any communicable disease shall handle food or food products intended for sale, which are likely to be consumed raw or liable to convey infective material.

No person who resides, boards, or lodges in a household where he comes in contact with any person affected with bacillary dysentery, diphtheria, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, scarlet fever, or typhoid fever, shall handle food or food products intended for sale.

No waiter, waitress, cook, or other employee of a boarding house, hotel, restaurant, or other place where food is served, who is affected with any communicable disease, shall prepare, serve, or handle food for others in any manner whatsoever.

No waiter, waitress, cook, or other employee of a boarding house, hotel, restaurant, or other place where food is served, who lodges or visits in a household where he comes in contact with any person affected with bacillary dysentery, diphtheria, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, scarlet fever, or typhoid fever, shall prepare, serve, or handle food for others in any manner whatsoever.

REGULATION 40. *Carriers of disease germs.*—Any person who is a carrier of the disease germs of Asiatic cholera, bacillary dysentery, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), or typhoid fever, shall be subject to the special rules and regulations of the State department of health.

REGULATION 41. *Reports of food poisoning.*—When any physician or the superintendent or person in charge of any hospital, other institution, or dispensary, or any visiting nurse or public health nurse, or the person in charge of any labor or other camp

shall have knowledge of the occurrence of a number or group of cases of severe or fatal illness believed to have been due to the consumption of articles of food suspected to have been spoiled or poisonous, it shall be the duty of such physician, superintendent, nurse, or other person to report the same immediately, by telephone or telegram, when practicable, to the State commissioner of health and to the local health officer in whose jurisdiction such cases occur.

It shall be the duty of the local health officer to report immediately to the State commissioner of health, by telephone or telegram, when practicable, the occurrence of a number or group of such cases.

REGULATION 42. Duties of physicians and other persons concerning tuberculosis.—It shall be the duty of every physician or other person required to perform any duty under sections 320 to 330, both inclusive, of article 16 of the public health law, providing for the reporting and control of cases of tuberculosis, to take all steps incumbent on him and necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the said law.

REGULATION 43. Inoculation with living bacteria.—The use of living bacterial organisms in the inoculation of human beings for the prevention or treatment of disease is hereby prohibited until full and complete data regarding the method of use, including a specimen of the culture and other agents employed therewith, and a full account of the details of preparation, dosage, and administration shall have been submitted to the State commissioner of health and until permission shall have been granted in writing by the State commissioner of health for the use of the same.

REGULATION 44. Inspection of laboratories.—The State commissioner of health, or his authorized representative, shall have authority to inspect every bacteriological or chemical laboratory doing work for the health authorities of the State or of any county or municipality therein. He may advise the person in charge of such laboratory as to the methods employed in the examinations which in any way affect the public health, and he may report the result of the inspection to the authorities of the county or municipality employing such laboratory.

REGULATION 45. Cleansing, renovation, and disinfection required.—Adequate cleansing of rooms, furniture, and belongings, when deemed necessary by the local health officer, or required by this code or otherwise by law, shall immediately follow the recovery, death, or removal of a person affected with a communicable disease. Such cleansing shall be performed by and at the expense of the occupant of said premises, upon the order and under the direction of the local health officer, in accordance with the regulations of the sanitary code.

Adequate renovation of premises, when deemed necessary by the local health officer, or required by this code or otherwise by law, shall immediately follow the recovery, death, or removal of a person affected with a communicable disease. Such renovation shall be performed by and at the expense of the owner of said premises or his agents, upon the order and under the direction of the local health officer, in accordance with the regulations of the sanitary code.

Adequate disinfection of premises, furniture, and belongings, when deemed necessary by the local health officer or required by this code or otherwise by law, shall immediately follow the recovery, death, or removal of a person affected with a communicable disease. Such disinfection shall be performed by or under the direction of the local health officer in accordance with the regulations of the sanitary code and at the public expense unless otherwise provided pursuant to law.

REGULATION 46. Methods and precautions in cleansing, renovation, and disinfection.—The following methods and precautions shall be observed in cleansing, renovation, and disinfection:

(a) *Cleansing* shall be secured by the thorough removal of dust and other contaminating material in such a way as to prevent the entry thereof, as far as may be possible, into other rooms or dwellings; washing with soap and water; scouring; airing; and exposure to sunlight; in accordance with the special rules and regulations of the state department of health.

(b) *Renovation* shall be secured by removing old paper from walls and ceilings and repainting, recalcimining, or repapering of walls, ceilings, and woodwork as may be ordered by the local health officer in accordance with the special rules and regulations of the state department of health.

(c) *Disinfection of rooms* shall be secured by the use of such disinfecting agents in such quantities and in such manner and of such sterilizing procedures as may be ordered by the local health officer, in accordance with the special rules and regulations of the state department of health. When gaseous disinfectants are to be used, all cracks, crevices, and openings into the room shall first be pasted over with paper. Thereafter, all rugs, carpets, upholstered furniture, and such textile fabrics in the said room as can not, in the opinion of the local health officer, be washed or soaked in a disinfecting solution, may be removed for disinfection by steam when ordered by the local health officer, in accordance with the special rules and regulations of the state department of health.

REGULATION 47. *Destruction of furniture, clothing, and other articles.*—Furniture, bedding, clothing, carpets, rugs, and other articles, which may have been contaminated with infective material from any case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or smallpox, and which are of such a nature or in such condition that they can not, in the opinion of the local health officer, be properly cleansed, disinfected, or sterilized, shall upon his order be destroyed in the manner designated by him.

REGULATION 48. *Cleansing and disinfection of the person.*—It shall be the duty of the patient, upon convalescence or recovery from any communicable disease, and of the nurse or persons in attendance on such case, throughout the course of the disease as well as at its close, suitably to cleanse and, when necessary, to disinfect their persons in accordance with the manner prescribed by the special rules and regulations of the state department of health.

REGULATION 49. *Letting of rooms forbidden while contaminated with infective material.*—No proprietor of a hotel, boarding house, or lodging house shall let for hire or cause or permit anyone to occupy a room or apartment previously occupied by a person affected with diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, or typhus fever, until such room or apartment has been cleansed, renovated, or disinfected under the direction of the local health officer.

When an order requiring the cleansing, renovation, or disinfection of articles or premises is not complied with, the local health officer shall post a placard on the premises, reading as follows:

NOTICE.—These apartments have (or this room has) been occupied by a person affected with They (or it) must not again be occupied until orders for cleansing, renovation, or disinfection have been complied with. This notice must not be removed under penalty of the law.

Date

.....
Health Officer.

REGULATION 50. *Duties of common carriers during epidemics.*—Whenever the State commissioner of health shall make public declaration of the existence of an epidemic of a communicable disease in any municipality, and shall notify the local health board or officer of such declaration, the State commissioner of health may declare, and his declaration shall have the force and effect of law, that no common carrier shall receive or admit any person for carriage or transportation in such municipality except upon the presentation and surrender to the agent, conductor, or other person in charge of the conveyance in which such person desires to travel, of a certificate by the local health officer to the effect that such person is, in the opinion of the officer issuing the same, free from the disease then epidemic and that such person may be received and carried without danger to the general public health, and giving in plain, legible writing the name, residence, and place of destination of such person; and said declaration

may further provide that no person shall board or enter any such conveyance without such certificate.

Such certificate shall be filed in the office of the State department of health by the common carrier receiving the same within 36 hours after the receipt thereof.

The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to common carriers carrying passengers wholly within the limits of the municipality affected.

REGULATION 51. *Placarding by common carriers.*—When the declarations are made as provided in the preceding regulation, and a common carrier of passengers or an officer or agent thereof is notified by the State commissioner of health or by the local health officer of such declaration, it shall be the duty of such common carrier of passengers operating public conveyances in any such municipality to forthwith conspicuously place or post in every station, within such area as the State commissioner may designate, and in every conveyance the placard hereinafter described, and to keep the same posted until the epidemic is declared ended by the State commissioner of health:

WARNING.—There is an outbreak of in (give name of the disease and of city, town, or village). Passengers are cautioned.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

Said placard shall be in heavy block letters in red ink on a white background, with each letter not less than 2 inches in height and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and shall be posted so that the same shall be in plain view of passengers when they are seated.

Any common carrier aforesaid entering any such municipality shall post such placard in such conveyance in the manner aforesaid at least one hour before arriving in any municipality in which an epidemic is declared to exist, and shall keep the same posted not less than half an hour after departing therefrom.

REGULATION 52. *Duties of undertakers.*—It shall be the duty of every undertaker taking charge of the preparation for burial of the body of any person dead of Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, glanders, plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhus fever to cause it immediately to be wrapped in a sheet saturated with disinfecting solution and promptly thereafter placed in a coffin or casket, which shall then be immediately and permanently closed. This regulation shall not be construed to prohibit the embalming of any such body, but the undertaker shall cause such embalming to be done immediately upon taking charge of the body, except that, when a permit for embalming is required, this shall not proceed until the receipt of such permit. But immediately after the embalming he shall cause such body to be wrapped in a sheet and placed in a coffin or casket as hereinabove directed.

After handling, embalming, or preparing for burial the body of a person dead of any of the communicable diseases enumerated in this regulation, such parts of the persons, garments, and utensils or other articles of the undertaker or his assistants as may have been liable to contamination with infective material shall be immediately cleansed or disinfected or sterilized in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations of the State department of health.

REGULATION 53. *Public funerals forbidden in certain cases.*—A public or a church funeral shall not be held of any person who has died of diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhus fever; but any funeral of such person shall be private.

REGULATION 54. *When to take effect.*—Every regulation in this chapter, unless otherwise specifically stated, shall take effect on the 1st day of May, 1914.

Foodstuffs—Cold Storage—Inspection and Regulation. (Chap. 414, Act Apr. 17 1914.)

SECTION 1. Sections 336, 337, and 338, of chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter 335 of the laws of 1911, are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows: